Special Autumn of 1914

Frice List of 1914

FAT

LITTLE
FOREST, SHADE
AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES

Evergreen and Deciduous

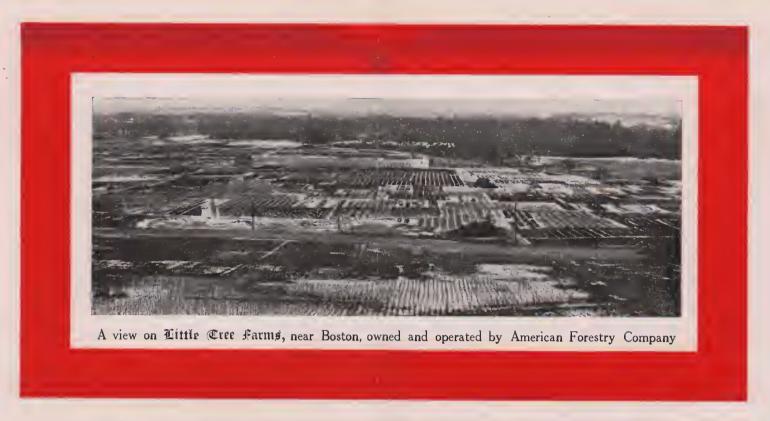
Tittle Tree Farms
of America

At South Framingham
near Boston

Address All Communications

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.



Little Tree Farms of America

Birthplace of the Little Trees that Live

The nurseries of the American Forestry Company have become in eight years the largest forest nurseries in America.

They were started to supply the best material at lowest prices for the company's own work. But every one else who used trees came to appreciate the quality and the price. And now we are selling millions to nurserymen, landscape architects, foresters, and

owners of estates and forests.

No one else in America raises trees from seed in so large a way or with such scientific methods.

NOTE THIS WELL: EVERY TREE IS

Raised from suitable selected seed, free from foreign pests or disease.

Grown without the harmful stimulation of chemical fertilizer and without artificial protection. Dug fresh when you want them and packed and shipped immediately after digging.

FALL INDEX — LITTLE EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES

Alder, Speckled	EVERGREEN Page
Ashes, True Eastern White, Western Green 12 and 13 Balm of Gilead 12 Birches, Paper, Yellow 10 Butternut 12 Catalpa, True Hardy 10 Chestnut, Horse 10 Dogwood, Gray 10 Elder, Box 10	Arborvitae, Cedar 6 Cypress, Bald 7 Firs, Balsam, Concolor, European White, Red, Silver 4 Hemlock 6 Junipers, Dwarf, Ground 4 and 7 Larch, European 4 Pines, Austrian, Bank's, Cembra, Corsican, Dwarf Mughus, Japanese Red, Jeffrey, Limber, Lodgepole, Norway, Pitch Red, Scotch, Shore, Silver, Swiss Stone, Western White, Western Yellow 6
Elm, American 13 Hazelnut 10 Hickories, Pignut, Shagbark, Shellbark, Big 12 Hornbeam 12 Linden, European 13 Locusts, Black, Honey 12 and 13	Pine, White
Maples, Norway, Red, Silver, Sugar, Sycamore. 10 Oaks, Black, Bur, Pin, Red, Scarlet, Swamp White, White 11, 12 and 13 Poplars, Carolina, Lombardy, Norway 12 Privet, Regal's 12 Walnuts, Black, White 12 Willow, European Osier 13	Information for Patrons 2 Fall Planting of Little Trees 3 Tax Exemptions for Tree Planters 14 Suggestions for Tree Planting 14 The Work of the American Forestry Company 15

We grow other trees than those listed

Write for special quotations

WE ARE ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FOREST TREE SEEDS



AXIMUM QUALITY INIMUM PRICE OST EFFICIENT SERVICE

Means

Little Tree Farms of America



THE GREAT FARMS OF LITTLE TREES OF LARGE VALUES AND SMALL PRICES

INFORMATION FOR PATRONS

RAILROADS. Boston & Albany, main line, New York Central

(Lessees). New York, New Haven & Hartford. Boston & Maine (via short branch).

EXPRESSES. Adams, American, and Connecting Agencies.

U. S. MAILS. Parcel Post.

TELEGRAPH. Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company.

CODES.

DELIVERIES. Free to freights, expresses, and mails.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY — so that we can satisfy you with good, prompt service (not rush work). The shipping season is limited. Orders must be filled in succession as received; justice requires this.

SHIPPING SEASONS.

In Fall: August and September for Evergreens. About October 1st for Hardwoods. Shipping continues until the ground freezes. See opposite page for notes on fall

planting.

In Spring: From middle of March to about June 1st. The planting season is determined by the condition of trees to be planted. So long as they are dormant they may safely be transplanted. It is safe to ship plants to Southern localities later than would be supposed, because vegetation in Massachusetts is dormant later than forther south.

than farther south.

PLEASE GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS - using enclosed order blank for convenience.

Kindly state:

- 1. Address for marking the shipment.
- 2. Address for mail.
- 3. Shall we forward by freight? express? parcel post?
- 4. Approximate time when shipment shall be made.

In the absence of instructions, we shall use our best judgment. Our responsibility, of course, ceases upon delivery to the transportation company.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS are paid by the customer.

We advise the use of quick transportation modes.

The low special express rate on trees, plants, and seeds is 20 per cent less than on regular merchandise; express companies occasionally overlook this.

The new Parcel Post regulations permit much more extensive use of the mails than has been possible up to this time.

WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT. We use the greatest care in following instructions, and our intention is invariably to send out only first-class plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, and in good condition, addressed as directed and delivered to such transporting company as directed. Here our responsibility ceases. We gladly rectify errors or claims if made upon receipt of goods, but cannot be liable for more than the purchase price. The prices are not made to cover a possible second shipment. They are the lowest statement of value of one shipment of first-class trees. It is humanly impossible to guarantee the growth of plants, since so many causes, known and unknown, can injure or kill them. If exposure or drought, poor planting, bad weather, accident, or other causes kill plants-bought of us, we cannot in fairness be held responsible. Claim for delay en route should be taken up with the transporting company. We cannot replace the plants without cost. without cost.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY FINE PLANTS,



PACKED FRESH

WE RAISE trees from suitable selected seed.

WE SHIP trees: Dug upon order (not cellared or "heeled in" stock). Bundled in convenient sizes of 25, 50, or 100 plants,

and usually a few more for good measure.

Packed at once in the moist air of a thoroughly modern packing cellar. Delivered promptly to the transportation company.

WE IMPORT NOTHING, thereby avoiding unacclimatized, devitalized, dried, or mouldy stock, and the insect and fungoid infection usually attaching to imported stock.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Massachusetts Entomological De-partment accompany each shipment and assure healthy, clean stock.

RATES. We sell 500 or more trees of the same size and species at the thousand rate; between 50 and 500 at the hundred rate; less than 50 at the ten rate.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LOTS OF 50,000 AND UPWARDS.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash with order.

Check or draft on Boston or New York banks.

Post Office or Express Money Orders.

C. O. D. deliveries.



Always

MERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

Boston, Mass.



15 Beacon Street ::



FALL PLANTING OF LITTLE TREES

HE PROPER TIME to plant any kind of tree is when it can be done well, either in spring or in fall. Because of its special convenience, fall transplanting of hardy, vigorous, well-rooted trees that have been grown and wintered in the open, without protection, such as are raised at Little Cree Farms, is becoming more and more extensively practised in most localities.

FALL SEASON FOR EVERGREENS

oggish Ashari t Jould Barlyr Fall planting should be regulated by conditions rather than by date; as long as the ground is damp and free from frost transplanting is safe.

The latter part of August and the whole of September are the proper fall season for transplanting most kinds of evergreens.

FALL SEASON FOR DECIDUOUS TREES

October and November are desirable months for transplanting deciduous trees. The general rule for hardwoods is to transplant as soon as the leaves begin to color. By removing the leaves, the work may be done somewhat earlier if necessary.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLANTING

Land which is better adapted to the growing of trees than to any other use is often too wet to be planted easily in spring, but may be satisfactorily planted in fall. In dry, wind-swept places fall planting is not desirable. In some regions there is more moisture in fall than in the months immediately following the spring planting season; this is a great advantage. Where it is not so, unless the ground is naturally moist, the importance of available water or mulch must be remembered.

The spring planting season is a period of many inconveniences to the landowner, owing to the uncertainty and suddenness of the oncoming of the season, and its shortness when late in opening. At a time when all the regular labor of a country estate and all the attention of its owner are necessarily directed toward the mere routine work of spring, it is often very difficult to take up the important permanent work of improvement, such as tree planting. "Outside" labor can also be more readily secured in the autumn months. In fall it is generally possible to give much more time and attention to the work, and consequently to do it better. This has been the experience of numbers of our customers.

Fall, moreover, is the time when most property owners are completing their vacations on their estates, and can have the

pleasure and advantage of personally laying out or of watching this interesting work.

The technical basis of fall planting rests on a physiological fact, demonstrated by a long series of experiments which proved that root growth still continues after the leaves of deciduous trees have stopped growing and the evergreens have put on their protective winter covering; this root growth continues till after the ground freezes. It is easily seen that the roots of trees set out in autumn get well established, if the planting is successful. They thus get an early start in spring, and much time is saved. It has been noticed frequently that trees successfully transplanted in fall make a better growth during the following summer than those equally well set out in the intervening spring.

LITTLE TREE GARDENS

Fall has been found a very desirable time to plant "little tree gardens," which are the source of much interest and economy on farm or country estates, and from which the trees can be transplanted to permanent places as desired.

The trees can be conveniently transplanted from little tree gardens just as early as needed in spring, being available without a moment's delay. Indeed, from such little nurseries the trees can be planted on the property at any time of year by moving them with a good ball of earth attached to the roots.

WHEN FALL PLANTING IS MOST SUCCESSFUL

Vegetation is of course more active in fall than in spring, and there is consequently more evaporation in fall. Fall planting, therefore, is most successful only when plenty of moisture is assured, or some form of temporary protection from drying winds and sun. It can be well done where the ground is naturally moist (or when damp weather prevails) or where the trees can be watered, as on a lawn or private estate. The ground near the plants should be covered with very strawy manure or leaves to prevent the "heaving" caused by alternate freezing and thawing. This heaving is especially likely with very small

plants in wet, heavy soils.

Underplanting of an existing wood and planting in brushy places are both generally successful, owing to the protection afforded by the larger growth. This supplementary planting is largely practised under growing trees that stand too far apart, and after thinnings and other improvement cuttings, and also where trees have been killed by blight, as in the case of chestnut trees.

The trees at Little Tree Barms are hardy from growing in the open and being wintered in the open without protection

CONIFEROUS TREES (Evergreens)

ABIES BALSAMEA, Mill. Balsam Fir
10 100 1000
Transplanted1 to 3 in\$1.25 \$9.00
Seedling 3 to 6 in
Seedling
ABIES CONCOLOR, Lindl. & Gord. Silver, or Concolor Fir (Colorado Seed)
Transplanted1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$3.00 \$16.00 \$145.00
Transplanted8 to 12 in. 2.50 12.00 100.00
Transplanted4 to 8 in. 1.50 7.50 60.00
Transplanted3 to 6 in. 1.00 6.00 45.00
Transplanted
Seedling
Seedling
Seedling
Abies Concolor is by far the bluest and shapeliest of the firs. It is hardy, always grows dense and beautiful, and adapts itself to many soils and sites. These trees are the "show trees" of our finest estates and arboretums. We have been most successful with the species, and we have a large supply of well hardened off "woody" stock. Nurserymen order at sight. If interested in these trees ask us for photograph N1. ABIES MAGNIFICA, Murr. Red Fir (Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.) ABIES PECTINATA, D. C. European White Fir (Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.)
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, Linn. Dwarf or Ground
Juniper
Seedling4 to 8 in. \$1.25 \$6.00
Seedling
HIMIDEDIIC VIDCIMIANA T' T C C
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Linn. Juniper: Savin See page 7 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.
LARIX EUROPEA, D. C. European Larch
Twice Transplanted4 to 5 ft. \$7.50 \$35.00 \$275.00
Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. 5.50 27.50 250.00
Twice Transplanted. 2 to 3 ft. 3.50 18.00 165.00 Twice Transplanted 1 to 2 ft. 2.00 10.00 80.00
Transplanted4 to 5 ft. 4.00 20.00
Transplanted3 to 4 ft. 3.00 14.00 120.00
Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 2.00 10.00 80.00
Transplanted1 to 2 ft. 1.00 5.50 40.00
Seedling
Seedling
Seedling
PICEA ALBA, Link. White Spruce (Maine Seed)

White Spruce is a rapid grower, in demand for ornamental purposes, and having valuable wood. It has a pyramidal shape and a silvery-green color. It is extremely hardy, adapting itself

Transplanted.........18 to 24 in. \$3.00 \$15.00

 Transplanted
 12 to 18 in.
 2.00
 10.00

 Transplanted
 8 to 12 in.
 1.00
 6.00

 Scedling
 12 to 15 in.
 4.00

Seedling...... 8 to 12 in..... 3.00

to both wet and dry soils, and withstanding salt air, exposure, and snow and ice pressure. These trees are employed for windbreaks, screens, groves, and specimen trees. The wood is used for lumber, but most often for paper pulp.

Our trees were grown from seed from the Maine coast, where the species reaches unusual development. Send for photograph

N2.

PICEA ALBA, Link.	Black	Hills	Spruce
	10	100	1000
Transplanted12 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$8.00	\$70.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	1.00	6.00	50.00
We have a fine supply grown from se	eds collec	eted in	the Black
Hills.			
DICEA ENCELMANNI E. I	The state		C

PICEA ENGELMANNI, E	${ m Englm}.$	Enge	elmann S	Spruce
Twice Transplanted8	to 12 in.	\$2.50	\$12.00	_
Transplanted4	to 8 in.	1.25	5.50	\$40.00

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K. Norway Spruce (See page 5 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.)

PICEA MARIANA, Mill.	Black Spruce	
Transplanted8	to 12 in \$3.50	\$25.00
Transplanted4	to 8 in 2.50	18.00

PICEA PUNGENS, Englm. (Nursery Run) Colorado Blue Spruce

Twice Transplanted.1		\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
Twice Transplanted. 8	to 12 in.	2.00	10.00	75.00
Twice Transplanted 4	to 8 in.	1.00	5.00	40.00
Transplanted8	to 12 in.	1.50	7.00	55.00
Transplanted4	to 8 in.	1.00	3.25	27.50
Seedling1			. 3.00	20.00
Seedling8	to 12 in		. 2.00	15.00
Seedling 4				8.00

Colorado Blue Spruce is so popular that its striking symmetry and odd bluish or sage green color is seen wherever especial effects are desired. It is the bluest of the white or blue spruces, and is valued as an ornamental specimen, and in combination with the darker evergreens, to which it offers a strong contrast. Our trees are sold "nursery run" — none of the bluest ones have been picked out. The variety reaches perfect development in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, where our seeds are collected from blue trees. Our very large supply of these stocky plants, probably the largest in the country, enables us to make an extremely low price. Our transplants are perfection — bushy, dense tops and fine, fibrous roots. Send for photograph N5.

PICEA RUBENS, Sarg.		Red	Spruce	
Transplanted1	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Transplanted8 Transplanted4	to 12 in.	1.00	3.00	25.00 18.00
Transplanted4	to 8 in.,		2.00	18.00

The **Red'Spruce** is the native spruce of the north woods, and extends over a wide range of soils and conditions. It is the important spruce so much used for lumber, construction timber, and paper pulp. It is a persistent grower and deserves far more general use in ornamental planting than it has yet attained. The beautiful contrast, yet harmonious blending, of the warm, dark green of the **Red Spruce** and the silvery color of the White Spruce should be brought out on many more estates.

Prof. J. A. Runk, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, said in his address at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June, 1914: "TOO MANY OF US ARE CARELESS ABOUT WHAT KIND OF NURSERY STOCK WE BUY. IT IS FAR BETTER TO PURCHASE GOOD NURSERY STOCK THAN BATTLE WITH DISEASE AFTER OUR TREES ARE GROWN."

\$125.00

80.00 45.00

30.00

20.00

12.00

NORWAY SPRUCE

The Spruce of Europe, American Grown

Thoroughly Acclimatized

European literature is redolent of the spruce, and the Norway Spruce is the spruce of Europe. It is grown everywhere there for a multitude of purposes.

The wood is valuable and

has many uses.

In this country it is largely used for hedges, screens, windbreaks, and shelter belts.

It can be planted in the shade.

Recently extensive Norway Spruce forests have been planted for future paper pulp.

NORWAY SPRUCE IS FINE FOR A CROP OF CHRISTMAS TREES

We can strongly recommend a plantation for a profitable crop of Christmas trees, to be sold with or without the roots.

Our **Norway Spruce** plants are very low priced at present, as well as very good, so this is an opportune time to make such a plantation.

Our prices are especially low for the transplanted stock, which has earned highly appreciative letters from careful buyers.

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K.

Twice Transplanted . . 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . Twice Transplanted . . 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Twice Transplanted . . 8 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Twice Transplanted . . 8 to 12 in.



PLANT NORWAY SPRUCE FOR MANY A USE

	``					
No	rway Sp	ruce	1	.0	100	1000
10	100	1000	Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$1.	25	\$6.00	\$50.00
\$3.00	\$14.00	\$125.00	Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	. 75	4.00	30.00
2.00	10.00	90.00	Transplanted8 to 12 in		2.25	15.00
1.50	7.00	60,00	Seedling			7.50
1.00	5.00	40.00	Seedling4 to 8 in		.75	5.00

DINITIC ALICEDIACA Ham Avotaica Dina	Visiting numan man have been that the right for an illing
PINUS AUSTRIACA, Hoss. Austrian Pine 10 100 1000 Seedling	Visiting nurserymen have bought them at sight, for considering the high price of the seeds these plants are extremely cheap. The Red or Norway Pines growing at Little Tree Farms are
Seedling	the best rooted, the most remarkably developed little trees of their kind we have ever grown.
PINUS CEMBRA, Linn. Cembra, or Swiss Stone Pine	Remember, they are guaranteed true resinosa. This species
(Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)	has been scarce in the market for several years, and substitution of other kinds has been known.
PINUS CONTORTA, Loud. Shore Pine Seedling. .12 to 18 in. \$1.50 \$8.00 \$60.00 Seedling. 8 to 12 in. 1.00 5.00 40.00 Seedling. 4 to 8 in. 3.00 25.00	The Red Pine is one of the most valuable native trees for general planting. It grows faster than the White Pine, often on poorer and more wind-swept soils. It withstands salt air and spray as few other trees do. It grows where grass and other agricultural crops are not profitable. It is picturesque even on
PINUS DENSIFLORA.Siebold.Japanese Red PineTransplanted.6 to 10 in.\$7.00\$60.00Transplanted.3 to 6 in.4.0030.00	poor soils, and on richer soils its vigorous, long, deep-green needles are superb. The wood of this species is valuable and is being more appreciated every year. Ask for our seedling photograph N7.
PINUS DIVARICATA, DuMont. Bank's Pine Bank's Pine is beyond question a rapid grower. It deserves its popular names — "the sudden saw-log," "the popular of the	We have a large supply of stocky, finely grown, and unusually well-rooted plants.
Evergreens."	PINUS RIGIDA, Mill. Pitch Pine 10 1000
Note these unprecedentedly low prices, hardly enough to cover the cost of digging.	Transplanted4 to 5 ft. \$3.00 \$15.00 Transplanted3 to 4 ft. 1.50 8.50 \$75.00
Twice Transplanted5 to 6 ft. \$2.50 \$12.00 \$100.00 Twice Transplanted.4 to 5 ft. 2.00 9.00 80.00 Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 1.50 7.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bank's Pine is the hardiest native evergreen tree we have, and is especially adapted to dry, loose soil. It often acts as a	Seedling
nurse tree for the Red Pine and others. It is one of the first evergreens to start on the abandoned dry pine land in many sections. It will thrive on the poorest, driest	adverse conditions of soil, exposure, and drought. On good soils it thrives, and is considered by many owners a most picturesque tree.
soils, in the most exposed places. If interested in these trees ask for photograph No. 5 and for postcards illustrating nursery blocks.	PINUS STROBUS, Linn. White Pine
PINUS FLEXILIS, James. Limber Pine	SEE PAGES 8 and 9 for WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN THIS GREAT TREE. Be Sure to Read Our Illustrated
Transplanted6 to 10 in. \$1.50 \$8.00 \$60.00 Transplanted4 to 6 in. 1.00 5.00 40.00 Seedling	Booklet on White Pine. PINUS SYLVESTRIS, A. Scotch Pine
Seedling	Twice Transplanted5 to 6 ft. \$5.00 \$25.00 \$200.00 Twice Transplanted4 to 5 ft. 3.50 18.00 150.00
PINUS JEFFREYI, Murr. Jeffrey Pine (Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)	Twice Transplanted.3 to 4 ft. 2.00 10.00 90.00 Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 1.50 8.00 70.00 Transplanted5 to 6 ft. 3.50 17.50
PINUS LARICIO, Poir. Corsican Pine Seedling	Transplanted 4 to 5 ft. 3.00 15.00 135.00 Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. 1.75 8.00 70.00
Seedling 3 to 5 in 1.25 8.00 Seedling 1 to 3 in .75 4.00	Seedling 8 to 12 in 1.50 12.00 Seedling 1.00 7.00
PINUS MONTICOLA, Dougl. Silver, or Western White Pine	Scotch Pine is used extensively for ornamental planting, especially in southern New England, the South, and the Middle
Transplanted 4 to 8 in. \$1.00 \$4.00 \$35.00 Seedling 1 to 3 in	West. Its ability to thrive in situations where the atmosphere is exceedingly dry admirably adapts it to the prairie States. It is well suited for windbreaks and shelter belts and is extensively
PINUS MUGHUS, Scop. Dwarf Mughus Pine	so used. It grows rapidly and surely and adapts itself to many soils and sites. It must not be planted in the shade.
Transplanted4 to 8 in. \$1.50 \$7.00 \$60.00 Seedling 5.00 40.00	Scotch Pine is the pine of Europe and the wood is highly
Seedling 3 to 6 in 3.50 25.00 Seedling 1 to 3 in .75 6.00	valued there. It is used for a great variety of purposes. Our great success with Scotch Pine has been warmly com-
PINUS MURRAYANA, "Oreg. Com." Lodgepole Pine	mented on by experienced nurserymen. THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn. Arborvitae: Cedar
Seedling 6 to 10 in. \$1.00 \$5.00 \$40.00 Seedling 3 to 6 in. 1.50 8.00	Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft. \$6.00 \$30.00 \$175.00 Twice Transplanted. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 3.00 15.00 125.00
PINUS PONDEROSA, Law. Western Yellow Pine (Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PINUS RESINOSA, Ait. Red or Norway Pine Transplanted8 to 12 in. \$1.00 \$6.00 \$50.00 Transplanted4 to 8 in	Transplanted .8 to 12 in 3.00 25.00 Transplanted .4 to 8 in 1.50 12.00 Seedling .6 to 10 in 1.50 11.00
Transplanted 3 to 6 in 2.00 15.00 Seedling 8 to 12 in 2.00 15.00	Seedling
Seedling .4 to 8 in 1.50 8.00 Seedling .2 to 4 in 1.00 4.00	TSUGA CANADENSIS, Carr. Hemlock (Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)
Read our valuable booklet on "White Pine (Pinus S	Strobus), the tree of many uses, for many places"
16	

OUR STURDY LITTLE JUNIPERS



Our **Junipers** are all grown from hardy New England seed of our own collecting. They are beautiful little trees, very sturdy and very symmetrical. We have unusually fine transplanted trees from 1 to 3 feet high.

SEE HOW THEY GROW AMID THE SNOW

Like all the trees grown at Little Cree Farms of America, every Juniper is grown from seed in the open, and wintered in the open without protection.

The New England climate is a "mighty good" tree-tester. Note the prices

—they are indeed reasonable for such perfect stock.

	uniper: 8 ew Englan	
10	100	1000
Twice Transplanted2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$10.00	\$50.00	\$400.00
Twice Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 8.00		300.00
Twice Transplanted1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5.00	25.00	200.00
Transplanted $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 10.00	45.00	350.00
Transplanted 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8.00	40.00	300.00
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 5.00	25.00	200.00
Transplanted8 to 12 in. 2.00	0.00	75.00
Transplanted4 to 8 in	5.00	40.00
Seedling	7.00	35.00
Seedling4 to 8 in	3.00	25.00
Seedling4 to 6 in	2.50	20.00



"WINTER IS HERE; STOPPED IS EACH RILL; WINDS WHISTLE SHRILL; LITTLE CARE WE;"—THIS IS THE SONG OF EACH JUNIPER TREE

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA, Britt., syn.,

DOUGLASII, Carr. **Douglas Spruce** (Rocky Mountain Seed) Twice Transplanted...1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$3.50 \$17.50 Twice Transplanted...8 to 12 in. 2.00 10.00 \$85.00 Twice Transplanted...4 to 8 in. 1.50 7.0060.00 Transplanted...... 6 to 10 in....... 3.50 25.00 Transplanted.....4 to 6 in..... 2.00 15.00 3.00 20.00 Seedling..... 8 to 12 in.... 1.50 12.00 Seedling...... 4 to 8 in...... 1.25 7.00 Send for photograph N14.

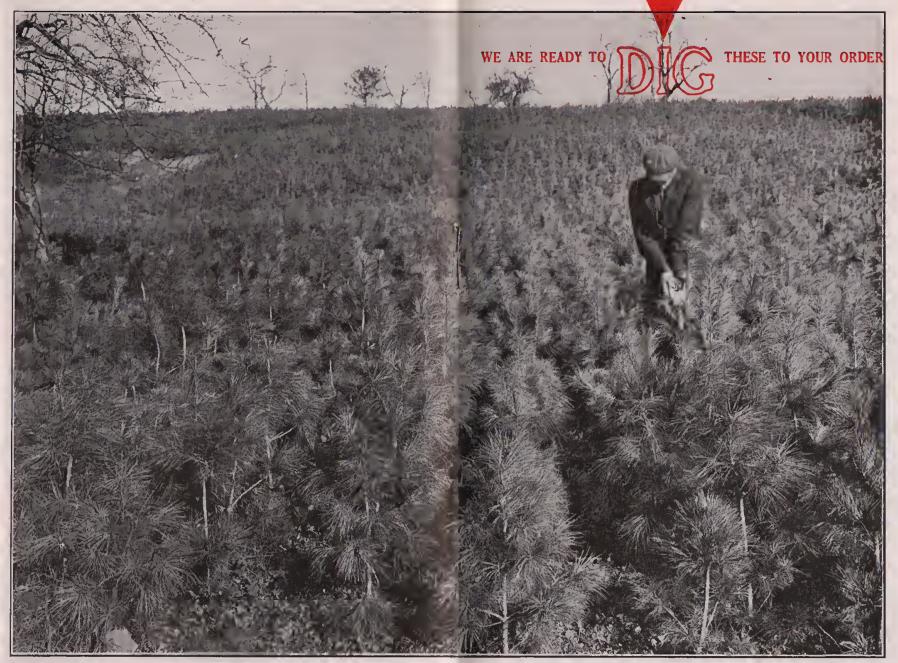
Our **Douglas Spruces** are raised from Rocky Mountain Colorado seed, the hardiest, best seeds obtainable, and are perfectly hardy and vigorous. Nicer plants can't be had; they are straight, well topped, well rooted.

The **Douglas** is one of the most majestic trees of North America and has found favor wherever introduced here and in Europe. It is one of the fastest growing of the conifers, yet endures to old age and large size, growing from 75 to 150 feet high. It accommodates itself to many soils, succeeding on dry, slaty soils and sandy ones, and in direct exposure to the fiercest winds and to salt spray. **Douglas** wood is valuable; it will be the chief spruce of the future in forestry in the East.

"The Survival of the Fittest" is a law of nature in very compulsory operation at Little Tree Harms

I ever saw," says Supt. Bray, of Little Tree Farms. "BUT - we need the ground, and they must move "The best White Pines









SO HERE ARE THE GREATEST TREE BARGAINS EVER OFFERED AND IN AMERICA'S **GRANDEST PINE**

Amphion, it is said, moved trees to the music of his lute. move these

to the tune of these prices. Small Transplanted Hardy White Pines SACRIFICED AT

Each in lots of 1000 8 to 12 inches 100 for \$2.25

Each in lots of 1000 5 to 8 inches (heavy) 100 trees for \$1.50

Each in lots of 1000 4 to 8 inches 100 trees for \$1.25

Once Transplanted Sturdy White Pines

GOOD-BY TO THEM AT

Each in lots of 1000 3 to 4 feet 100 for \$12.00 10 for \$2.50

Each in lots of 1000 2 to 3 feet 100 trees for \$9.00 10 trees for \$2.00

Each in lots of 1000 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 100 trees for \$7.50 10 trees for \$1.50

Each in lots of 1000 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 100 trees for \$3.50 10 trees for 75c.

"DELAYS PAY ND DIVIDENDS" ORDER

NOW!

Twice Transplanted. **Stocky White Pines**

BIG SUCCESS FROM LITTLE TREES START NOW!

MOVING PRICES

BUY THESE LARGER TREES TO GET IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

Each in lots of 1000 3 to 4 feet 100 for \$35.00 10 trees for \$7.00

Each in lots of 1000 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet

100 trees for \$10.00

10 trees for \$2.00

Each in lots of 1000 2 to 3 feet 100 for \$19.00 **10** trees for \$4.00

Each in lots of 1000 1 to 1½ feet 100 trees for \$8.00 10 trees for \$1.50

of our own collecting. They are as well rooted as and more desirable than many cheaply produced transplants in the market. And just think of the prices you can get them at this fall!

Vigorous White Pine

Seedlings

YOU CAN HAVE THEM AT

8 to 12 in. \$1.25 \$7.00

6 to 8 in. 1.00 5.00 4 to 6 in. .85 3.00 2 to 5 in. .75 2.50

Raised from New Hampshire seed

Full information about White Pine (Pinus strobus) is contained in Our Free Booklet Entitled

which should prove interesting and profitable to YOU.

If you do not get a copy with this Price List we will gladly mail you one and would be pleased in any event to send copies to your friends.

This booklet shows how our White Pine may be raised for Utility, Beauty and Profit, and goes into THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane... And anon . . . The wood began to MOVE, Within a twelve-mile you can see it coming, I say, A MOVING GROVE.

-SHAKESPEARE: Macbeth.

ALWAYS American Forestry Company 15 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



BROAD-LEAVED TREES (Deciduous)

ACER DASYCARPUM, Ehr. Silver Maple 1000 1000 Seedling 2 to 3 ft \$3.50 \$25.00 Transplanted 1½ to 2 ft \$3.50 \$25.00 Seedling 1½ to 2 ft 2.50 20.00 Seedling 1½ to 2 ft 2.50 20.00 Transplanted 8 to 12 in 2.00 10.00 Seedling 1½ to 2 ft 1.75 12.00 Seedling 1½ to 2 ft 1.75 12.00 ACER NEGUNDO, Linn Twice Transplanted 7 to 10 ft \$3.00 \$15.00 Box Elder \$3.00 \$15.00 Grown from seed locally collected by our own men We self thousands of these every year to nurserymen on "repeat orders." Transplanted 7 to 9 ft 2.00 8.50 \$65.00 AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd Horse Chestnut Seedling 1½ to 2 ft \$3.00
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft \$3.50 \$25.00 Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2.50 15.00 Transplanted 8 to 12 in 2.00 10.00 Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft 1.75 12.00 Seedling 8 to 12 in 1.50 8.00 Seedling 8 to 12 in 1.50 8.00 Seedling 9 to 12 in 1.00 3.00 Transplanted 9 to 12 ft 2.50 12.00 12.00 Transplanted 7 to 9 ft 2.00 8.50 \$65.00 4.50 <
Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2.50 15.00 Transplanted 8 to 12 in. 2.00 10.00 ACER NEGUNDO, Linn. Twice Transplanted 7 to 10 ft. \$3.00 \$15.00 Transplanted 9 to 12 ft. 2.50 12.00 Transplanted 7 to 9 ft. 2.00 8.50 **Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1.75 12.00 Seedling 8 to 12 in. 1.50 8.00 Seedling 4 to 8 in. 1.00 3.00 Grown from seed locally collected by our own men. We sell thousands of these every year to nurserymen on "repeat orders." **AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd.** Horse Chestnut** **Collection of the selection of the selectio
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn. Box Elder Twice Transplanted
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn. Box Elder Twice Transplanted7 to 10 ft. \$3.00 \$15.00 Transplanted9 to 12 ft. 2.50 12.00 Transplanted7 to 9 ft. 2.00 8.50 \$65.00 AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd. We sell Grown from seed locally collected by our own men. We sell thousands of these every year to nurserymen on "repeat orders." AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd. Horse Chestnut
Twice Transplanted7 to 10 ft. \$3.00 \$15.00 Transplanted9 to 12 ft. 2.50 12.00 Transplanted7 to 9 ft. 2.00 8.50 \$65.00 AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd. Horse Chestnut
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Transplanted7 to 9 ft. 2.00 8.50 \$65.00 AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd. Horse Chestnut
Souding let 0 2 ft 35 UV
11ansplanted 1 to 11 ft 1 50 \$10 00
Transplanted 5 to 7 it. 1.50 7.00 55.00
Transplanted4 to 6 it. 1.00 0.00
ACER PLATANOIDES, Linn. Norway Maple ALNUS INCANA, Willd. Speckled Alder
Transplanted9 to 11 it. \$8.00
Transplanted
Transplanted1 to 2 ft. ft $3.00 - 25.00$
Transplanted8 to 12 in 2.25 20.00 BETULA LUTEA, Miehx. Yellow Birch
Transplanted4 to 8 in 1.75 15.00 Twice Transplanted3 to 4 ft. \$6.00 \$30.00
Seedling
Seedling 8 to 12 in 1.00 6.00 Transplanted 2 to 3 ft 2.00 10.00 Seedling 4 to 8 in .90 4.00 Transplanted 1 to 2 ft 1.75 8.00
We have a large supply of thrifty, well-rooted plants with Seedling
straight tops. Seedling
Seedling 4 to 8 in 1.75 12.00
ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, Linn. Sycamore Maple Seedling 2 to 4 in. 1.25 7.50
Transplanted3 to 4 ft. \$1.75 \$8.00 Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 1.00 5.00 BETULA PAPYRIFERA, Marsh. Paper Birch
Transplanted 1 to 2 ft 3 00 \$25.00 Transplanted5 to 7 ft. \$5.00 \$25.00
Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 3.50 17.50
Seeding
ACER RUBRUM, Linn. Red Maple Seedling4 to 8 in 2.50
Twice Transplanted3 to 5 ft. \$3.00 \$15.00 CARYA. See HICORIA, page 12. Twice Transplanted1 to 3 ft. 2.00 10.00
Transplanted 5 to 7 ft. 3 00 15.00 CATALPA SPECIOSA, Warder. True Hardy Catalpa
Transplanted3 to 5 ft. 2.00 10.50 \$95.00 Twice Transplanted8 to 10 ft. \$5.00
Transplanted 2 to 3 ft. 1.50 6.00 50.00 Twice Transplanted6 to 8 ft. 3.00 \$9.00
Transplanted1 to 2 ft 3.50 30.00 Twice Transplanted4 to 6 ft. 2.25 7.00
Seedling12 to 18 in
Seedling
Seedling 2 to 6 in 1.00 5.00 Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.00 10.00 80.00 These are niee, straight, elean stock, grown from local seed Seedling 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1.50 7.50 60.00
These are niee, straight, elean stock, grown from local seed Seedling
Seedling 4 to 8 in 3.50 25.00
ACER SACCHARUM, Marsh. Sugar Maple
Transplanted to Tit. \$\pi_2.00 \pi_10.00
Transplanted
Transplanted 8 to 12 in 4.00 30.00 Seedling 8 to 12 in 2.50

We raise American Deciduous Trees in quantity on our great farms and can thus make these low prices

AT Little Tree Farms WE HAVE LEARNED TO PRODUCE OAKS WITH ABUNDANT FIBROUS ROOTS

It costs more to do it, but our prices, because of our large supply, are very low. Our oaks **do not need to be cut back** when set out; they have ample root growth to support the top.

At Little Tree Farms of America we take pride in growing little trees with big roots. Note the picture of the little Pin Oak on this page. Other kinds are listed on pages 12 and 13.



ONE OF OUR FINE BLOCKS OF PIN OAKS, AND AN INDIVIDUAL TRANSPLANTED TREE FOUR YEARS OLD, ABOUT FOUR FEET HIGH

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, Muench.	Pin 10	Oak 100	1000	Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft.	10 \$3.00	\$15.00	1000 \$125.00
Twice Transplanted 6 to 8 ft. \$1 Twice Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft.	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.00 \\ 7.00 \\ 4.00 \end{array} $	\$50.00 35.00 20.00	\$300.00 175.00	Transplanted4 to 6 ft. Transplanted3 to 4 ft. Transplanted2 to 3 ft.			150,00 85,00 65,00

The Pin Oak is one of the favorite avenue and lawn trees and is steadily gaining in popularity. It grows quiekly, has perfect shape, and endures well under many conditions. It has a delicate foliage and vivid fall coloring.

GREAT OAKS FROM FIBROUS OAK ROOTS GROW

FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA,	Borhk.			
Twice Transplanted 2 to	1 f+	10 \$2.00	100 \$10.00	1000
Twice Transplanted 3 to	4 16. 2 ft	1.50	8 00	
Twice Transplanted 2 to Transplanted 6 to	8 ft.	2.00	10.00	
Transplanted 4 to	6 ft	1 50	8 00	
Transplanted 3 to Seedling 3 to Seedling 2 to	4 ft.	1.00	5.00	
Seedling 3 to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ft		3.50	\$25.00
Seedling 2 to	3 ft		2.50	18.00
Seedling18 to	24 in		2.00	14.00
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHO				st :
Transplanted 2 to	3 ft.	\$1.25	\$6.00	#90 AA
Transplanted1 to	2 It.	1.00	$\frac{4.00}{.85}$	\$30.00 6.00
Seedling4 to	8 111	D: -	00 	
HICORIA GLABRA, Britt. Transplanted8 to	10 %	Pign	ut (Hick	ory)
Transplanted	8 in	1 DO	$\frac{4.00}{4.00}$	
Transplanted4 to	8 in	1.00	3.00	
Scedling 4 to Secdling	6 in		2.00	\$15.00
Seedling	4 in		1.50	10.00
HICORIA LACINOSA, Sarg				k
HICORIA LACINOSA, Sarga Seedling	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$1.00	\$4.50	\$35.00
Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to	2 ft		. 3.50	25.00
Seedling1 to	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft		. 3.00	20.00
HICORIA OVATA Britt		Shad	bark Hi	ckory
Transplanted8 to	12 in.	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$80.00
Transplanted4 to	8 in.	1.50	6.00	
Seedling, well rooted 8 to Seedling, well rooted 3 to	12 in		$\frac{3.00}{2.00}$	10.00
Seedling, well rooted 3 to	6 in		. 2.00	12.00
Prices very low. We are s stock year after year. This to	suppiyin	ig the ti	rade for	graiting
JUGLANS CINEREA, Linn.	ree dese	tternut	· White	wsc. Walnut
Seedling18 to	24 in.	\$.75	\$2.50	\$20.00
Scedling 12 to	$\frac{18}{18}$ in		$\frac{2.00}{2.00}$	15.00
Seedling 8 to	o 12 in		1.50	12.00
JUGLANS NIGRA, Linn. Seedling18 to		Blac	k Walnı	ıt
Seedling18 to	24 in.	\$.75	\$2.00	\$15.00
Seedling 12 to	18 m		1.50	12.00
Seedling 8 to	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \text{ III.}. \\ \text{Troog} \end{array}$. 1.00	8.00
LARIX (See under Coniferous LIGUSTRUM REGELIANU Transplanted	M (M	· Red	el's Prive	et
Transplanted 12 to	18 in.	\$2.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
Transplanted 8 to	12 in.	$\frac{1}{2.00}$	9.00	70.00
OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, K.	Koch.	Hor	nbeam	
Transplanted 5 to) / IU.	Φ0.UU	\$30.00	\$200.00
Transplanted3 to	5 ft.	4.00	-20.00	150.00
Seedling	6 in	Date	. 3.00	20.00
POPULUS BALSAMIFERA	, Linn.	bang	n or Gil	eau \$5.00
CuttingsAbor POPULUS DELTOIDES, M	ut III areh	Car	olina Po	
CuttingsAbor				
POPULIES DILATATA, Lin	n	Lon	ibardy P	oplar
Cuttings Abor POPULUS GIGANTEA.	ut 1 ft.	long		\$4.50
POPULUS GIGANTEA.		Nor	way. Pop	lar
CuttingsAbo	ut 1 ft.	long		\$10.00
QUERCUS ALBA, Linn.	9 6		te Oak	
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$150.00
Transplanted 1 to	2 it. 0 12 in.	4.50 1.50	7 00	95.00 55.00
Transplanted 8 to Seedling 2 to	3 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
			4.00	
Seedling8 to	12 in		. 2.00	15.00
Seedling4 to	8 in		. 1.00	8.00
QUERCUS BICOLOR, Wille	1.	Swa	mp Whit	te Oak
	5 ft.	\$5.00	\$20.00	
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	$\frac{2.50}{2.00}$	12.00	00.00
Transplanted1 to	2 II.	2.00	4 00	\$80.00 30.00
Seedling 2 to	$2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ Ib		2 50	25 00

.....1 to 2 ft......... 3.50

This is a valuable oak and is gaining in demand. We have a

fine supply at low prices.



Here are three of our little **Red Oaks**, freshly dug to show the especially fine oak roots we have learned to produce at Little Tree Farms of America. From left to right, four-year-old transplanted tree; two-year-old seedling; one-year-old seedling.

OUERCUS RUBRA, Linn.			Red	Oak	
QUIII CO II CIII -,			10	100	1000
Transplanted5	to	7 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$115.00
Transplanted3			2.00	10.00	85.00
Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	1.00	5.00	40.00
Transplanted1	to	2 ft		. 3.25	25.00
Seedling 5	to	6 f t		. 7.00	55.00
Seedling3	to	4 ft		. 4.00	30.00
Seedling2	to	3 ft		. 2.50	15.00
Seedling1	to	2 ft		. 1.50	10.00

The rapid growth, the persistent and altogether satisfactory development of the Red Oak, as well as its beauty and its large volume of valuable wood, make this a tree of the first class. Its adaptability is proven by its wide natural range. It grows successfully on the dry, sandy land of Cape Cod and Long Island, while on richer, moister lands it reaches the height of seventy to ninety feet and the diameter of three to four feet. With its sound wood of good dimensions we are all acquainted. These are the reasons for the large demand for the young plants, — for ours especially, because our oaks have many fibrous roots, transplant successfully, and are sold at a low price.

Our Little Trees are grown on natural soil without undue protection; scientifically transplanted; and finally dug absolutely fresh

				*	
QUERCUS COCCINEA, M	luen	eh.	Scarle	t Oak	
Seedling			\$2.00 1.50	100 \$10.00 6.00	1000 \$80.00 50.00
QUERCUS MACROCARP.	A, N	Aichx.	Bur O	ak	
	to to	6 ft. 4 ft. 3 ft. 2 ft.	\$3.00 2.00 1.50 1.25	$\frac{10.00}{7.00}$	\$100.00 80.00 60.00 50.00
QUERCUS VELUTINA, L	amb),	Black	Oak	
Transplanted2 Transplanted1 These are very vigorous;	to	2 ft.	1.00	4.00	\$30.00 d priee.
ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA	, Li	inn.	Black	Locust	
Seedling .3 Seedling .2 Seedling .1	to to	5 ft. 3 ft	\$1.00	$\dots 2.50$	\$12.50 7.50
SALIX VIMINALIS.			Europ	ean Osio	er Willow
Heavy-rooted Plants4 Heavy-rooted Plants3 Cuttings	to oout	4 ft. 1 ft. l	$\frac{2.00}{\text{long}}$	$7.50 \\ 1.00$	60.00 3.00
This is an unusually soft kind from Europe originally in use.	, fle , aft	exible ter ear	willow. eful stud	We bro	ught this best kinds
It is the choicest for a will for basket making has prove mended by the Government decorative planting. If int	$\det_{ ext{ent.}}$	rofitat Thes	ole, and se plan	is strong ts are als	ly recomes so used in
TILIA PARVIFOLIA, Ehr				pean Lin	
	.00	\$ 150	.00		
Twice Transplanted		140 90		The second secon	

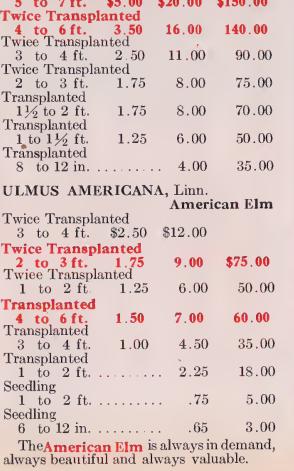
WE GROW SCARCE AND MUCH-WANTED TREES LIKE THE TRUE AMERICAN WHITE ASH IN QUANTITY, AND SO CAN MAKE VERY LOW PRICES

Our Ash Trees are straight, heavy-stemmed, elean, vigorous, and uniformly well-rooted.

The true American White Ash (Fraxinus Americana) thrives on lands too wet for many species and also does remarkably well on drier lands. They should not, however, be planted in the shade. They grow rapidly and retain their fine shape. Insect pests do very little harm to this desirable tree.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA	A , I	Linn.	True	Easterr Ash	White
Three Times Trans-			10	100	1000
• planted7	to	9 ft.	\$3.50	\$16.00	
Twice Transplanted.6	to	8 ft.	3.00	14.00	\$125.00
Twice Transplanted 4	to	6 ft.	$^{2.00}$	10.00	85.00
Twice Transplanted3	to	4 ft.	1.50	8.00	70.00
Transplanted8	to	10 ft.	2.50	12.00	
Transplanted6	to	8 ft.	2.00	10.00	
Transplanted 4	to	6 ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00
Transplanted 3	to	4 ft.	1.25	6.50	55.00
Transplanted2	to	3 ft.	1.00	4.00	35.00
Transplanted1	to	1½ ft		2.00	15.00
Transplanted8					8.00
Seedling3				2.00	15.00
Seedling2				1.75	12.00
Seedling					8.00

The wood of the true American White Ash is searee and high priced, so forest owners are actively planting this species. We are glad to help them through our small prices, and we recommend more planting of this tree as a profitable investment.



Twice Transplanted 2 to 3 ft.

Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50

1 to 2 ft. Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. Transplanted

3 to 4 ft.

1 to 2 ft.

1 to 2 ft.

6 to 12 in.

Transplanted

Seedling

Seedling

Twice Transplanted 2 to 3 ft. 1.7 Twice Transplanted

8 to 12 in.

Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

Transplanted 1 to 1½ ft.

Transplanted

1.75

1.75

1.25

1.50

1.00



OUR WHITE ASH MAKES A HANDSOME, VIGOROUS TREE FOR THE STREET

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR TREE PLANTERS

Briefed from State Statutes

PLANTED TREES

MASSACHUSETTS. Plantations — not less than 2000 trees to the aere, upon land which does not exceed \$10.00 per acre—exempt from taxation for ten years after trees have grown two feet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Land planted — at least 1200 to the acre, tax rebated

First ten years, 90 per cent. Second ten years, 80 per cent. Third ten years, 50 per cent.

CONNECTICUT. Taxed annually on the *land alone*, rate not to exceed 10 mills, plus a yield tax of 10 per eent on value when cut.

VERMONT. Tax exempt for ten years.

MAINE. Not less than 640 to the acre after three years may be tax exempt for twenty years.

RHODE ISLAND. Land not worth more than \$25.00 an aere, planted not less than 500 to the acre, tax exempt for fifteen years.

NEW YORK. Not less than 800 to the aere, tax exempt for thirty-five years. A 50 per cent reduction for thirty-five years for underplanting existing forest and brush lands with not less than 300 trees. Waste, denuded, or wild forest lands 5 acres or more, assessed at not over \$5.00 per aere, which is forested under agreement with the Conservation Commission, taxed for thirty-five years on land alone at a valuation not to exceed that at the beginning of the period.

PENNSYLVANIA. Lands used exclusively for growing trees and classified as auxiliary forest reserves rated for taxation at not in excess of \$1.00 per aere. Timber subject to 10 per cent yield tax when harvested.

Several other States have similar exemption

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREE PLANTING

Order Early, Plant Promptly, and Succeed

THE PROPER TIME TO PLANT. In spring — as soon as the snow has gone and the frost is out of the ground; hardwoods and lanches as early as possible, before the buds begin to start; evergreens immediately after these.

In fall—See page 3 for Notes on Fall Planting.

Usual Distances between Plants for Forest Purposes

White Pine — 4×4 ft., 5×5 ft., 6×6 ft. Scotch Pine — 2×3 ft., 3×3 ft., 4×4 ft. Red Spruce — 3×3 ft., 4×4 ft., 5×5 ft. Balsam Fir — 4×4 ft., 5×5 ft. European Larch — 4×4 ft., 5×5 ft., 4×6 ft. Red Oak — 3×3 ft., 4×4 ft., 4×6 ft. White Ash — 4×4 ft., 5×5 ft., 6×8 ft. Chestnut — 5×5 ft., 4×6 ft. Birch — 3×4 ft., 4×6 ft. Black Locust — 3×4 ft., 4×4 ft., 3×6 ft.

Number of Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

F	'eet -	Plants	Feet	Plants
2	x 2		7 x 7	889
2^{1}	2 x 21	6,967	8 x 8	681
3	- x 3	4,840	9 x 9	538
4	x 4	2,723	10 x 10	436
5	x 5	1,743	11 x 11	360
5	x 6	1,452	12 x 12	302
5	x 7		15 x 15	
5	x 8		16 x 16	
6	x 6	1,210	18 x 18	135
6	x 7		20 x 20	109

WHAT PLANTS TO USE. While fine seedlings are perfectly suitable for planting under favorable conditions, it should be borne in mind that transplanted stock always has more endurance. (Seedlings are plants raised from seed and remaining in the beds where they are sown. Transplants are plants which have been taken from the seed bed and replanted in the nursery one or more times.) Transplanting produces general stockiness and an abundance of fibrous roots. It is false economy to set seedlings in places or for purposes where transplanted stock should be used. Transplants are able to withstand far more adverse conditions of soil and weather, and to make a faster growth than seedlings. We would urgently recommend transplanted stock for all rough, stony, brushy, or especially dry and exposed land, and in general for the quickest and most noticeable results. Amateur planters, especially, are advised to use transplanted trees.

care of plants on arrival. Upon receipt of the plants, take them from the boxes, open the bundles and immerse the roots in water. Then spread the plants in thin layers, and heel them into the ground at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees, leaning the tops of the plants toward the south, and cover the roots with about 6 inches of moist soil. The best place for such heeling-in is in a cool, shady spot, such as the north side of buildings. The plants must be protected from the drying winds, and the roots never exposed to direct sun or wind. If plants arrive frozen, or in freezing weather, put the boxes in a cool but frost-proof cellar or shed, and leave them until thoroughly thawed. If the plants should arrive somewhat heated, it is best to plant them immediately, or, if that be impossible, to heel them in, not too closely, in a cool cellar, taking pains to give them extra air. It is important not to wet the roots too much when heeled-in in a damp cellar, as they will decay if too wet.

HOW TO PLANT. Before planting, the roots should be thoroughly soused in a "puddle" made of rich, fine earth or black muck and water, mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint. The plants should be carried to the field either in a bucket containing puddle or water, or in a basket with burlap or some such covering to protect the roots previously puddled. Any very long, superfluous roots should be cut off with a sharp knife or cleaver. In the case of small hardwood seedlings, with a strong tap-root, cut the tap-root back to a length of 8 or 10 inches, making a downward slanting cut. There must be no exposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before setting, as plants are almost surely killed in this way; this is especially true of evergreens. Remember, plants are alive, and they will die if proper conditions are not given them. In setting the trees, two men work together, one carrying the plants and setting them, the other making the holes. The best all-around digging tool is the double-edged cutting hoe, or mattock. While one man makes the hole, the second man (or boy) places the plant in the hole with the roots straight down and spreading in a natural position. The best well-broken or "fined" soil must then be packed so solidly about the roots as to be air-tight. The plant should generally be set about ½ to 1 inch deeper than it was originally in the nursery, to allow for the settling of the ground; after settling, it should be just as deep as it was in the nursery. Great eare must be taken not to set small plants too deep, especially in heavy soils. The roots can hardly be packed too firmly. Setting plants early in the spring, when the ground is still moist and the air cool, insures against such a costly and impracticable proceeding as watering after planting.

CARE AFTER PLANTING. A well-set plantation requires very little after-care. Cattle must be kept out, at least for some years, if not entirely, and of course the plantation must be protected from fire. If the planting be sufficiently close, no pruning will be required. But in case some plants dying leave space enough for adjoining trees to grow "limby," the latter should be pruned after about ten years, dead and superfluous limbs being cut close to the trunk. This is best done in fall, when the sap, running sluggishly, will cover wounds without much bleeding.

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY, 15 Beacon Street .: Boston, Massachusetts

AMERICAN FORESTRY

will do for you any forest work, large or small, so as to increase and hasten productiveness and insure better crops,



A splendid crop of young white pine timber which we "thinned" to the owner's profit, at the same time increasing the rate of growth and the quality of the standing timber

Engineering Department

THEODORE F. BORST, F. E., Consulting Forest Engineer

Professional services on a per diem, percentage, or annual fee basis, in:

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

Examinations, reports, cost estimates.

Working plans and supervision for management of tree crops for timber, lp, etc. Marking for conservative lumbering, thinnings, etc.

Surveys and maps, timber estimates, valuations for investment or claims. Planting plans for reforestation, for wood crops, water-shed protection.

LANDSCAPE FORESTRY

Plans and supervision for development of country estates, forest parks, pleasure woodlands, and fish and game preserves.

Marking trees for thinnings and improvement cuttings.

Laying out vistas, roads, trails, fire-guards, etc. Planting plans and lists, for ornamental and protective purposes, windbreaks, screens, hedges, etc.

CARE OF TREES

Examination and advice regarding unthrifty, diseased, or injured trees. Supervision or instructions for printing, filling cavities, bolting and strengthening limbs, soil enrichment and draining, and the use of sprays

Contracting Department

CHARLES C. BRAY, Forestry Superintendent

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